

THE GRAND JURY MAKES ITS REPORT

Twenty-six Cases Under Consideration.

WERE TWENTY-TWO TRUE BILLS

Charles White is indicted for Stealing Silks From Humbergers' Store—Baldwin and Weston are Found Guilty on Three Counts, Including Assault With Intent to Kill.

Canton, Sept. 20.—The grand jurors for the September term of common pleas court completed their labors and made their report to Judge Harter in court room No. 1 at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The report was handed to the court by William L. Stolzenbach, foreman of the jury. After examining the report Judge Harter thanked the jurors and said that they accomplished their work well. The jurors were then discharged. The report shows that the grand jury was in session six days. During that time one hundred and twenty-seven witnesses were examined, covering twenty-six cases. The jury presented twenty-four true bills and ignored six cases. Concerning the care of the county jail the report says: "During our session we visited the county jail, examined its state and condition and inquired into the discipline and treatment of the prisoners and their habits, diet and accommodations. We find and respectfully report to the court that the rules prescribed by the judges have been kept and observed, and we do not find that any provision of the law for the regulation of the county jail has been violated. We are pleased to report that the cleanliness and healthfulness of the jail testify to the good work of the sheriff and his deputies." The jury concludes by adopting the recommendation made by former grand juries as to changes in the jail, providing for a corridor around the outside of the cells and that the interior of the jail be painted. The indictments made public are as follows:

Clyde Fox, malicious destruction of property. Fox is charged with injuring a drill of the Morgan Engineering Company on May 10, 1902.

Matt H. Mosely, cutting with intent to kill. Mosely is accused of cutting Fred Edwards with intent to kill on June 16, 1902.

Rachel S. Callahan, arson. Mrs. Callahan is indicted for setting fire to and burning a dwelling owned by Mrs. Emma Patton in Alliance on May 20, 1902.

Robert Fetter, burglary and larceny. Fetter is indicted for entering a Pennsylvania railroad car on May 17, 1902, and stealing property of the value of \$13.75.

John Young, burglary and larceny. Young is indicted on the charge of breaking into a B. & O. box car and stealing lace curtains of the value of \$36.

Charles White, alias Frank Hamilton, forgery. White is indicted on the charge of uttering and publishing a forged check on Isaac Harter & Sons' bank for \$22 on August 9, 1902. The check in question was presented to Caroline Studer, proprietress of the U. S. hotel in Canton.

Charles L. Dine, attempted arson. Dine was indicted on the charge of attempting to set fire to his meat market in the Schauwecker building in East Tuscarawas street, Canton, on January 8, 1902.

Charles White, alias Harry Depew, and Frank Kennedy, housebreaking and larceny. White is indicted for entering the dry goods store of A. J. Humberger, in Massillon, on December 3, 1902, and stealing \$500 worth of silks. He is at present confined in the jail at Detroit for highway robbery.

Daniel Bowers, interfering with a railroad car. Bowers was indicted on the charge of disarranging an attachment on a W. & L. E. railroad car on June 26, 1902.

William Brisbin, Canton, non-support of minor child.

Hiram Fulk, Canton, non-support of minor child.

Herman Mirre, Canton, non-support of minor child.

William Baldwin and David H. Weston, assault with intent to rob.

William Baldwin and David H. Weston, robbery.

William Baldwin and David H. Weston, assault with intent to kill. Baldwin and Weston are charged with assaulting Perry Merrell, jr., in Massillon, on the evening of June 26, 1902, and robbing him of \$25 in money.

The following cases were returned to the probate court: Homer Grimes, assault and battery. Louis Gehret, assault and battery. George Kiser, attempt to provoke a breach of the peace. Frank Moyer, attempt to provoke a breach of the peace. Six indictments were held back until capias are issued and service obtained on the accused. Two of these cases are rather sensational in character and involve people of prominence.

DAY LOCATES SILK ROBBER.

One of the Men Who Burglarized Humbergers'.

NOW UNDER ARREST AT DETROIT

The Prosecutor, After a Year of Investigation, is Convinced That at Last He Has Found a Much-Wanted Criminal—The Story of the Chase.

One of the men who robbed Humbergers' store of several hundred dollars' worth of silks, a year ago, it is thought, is under arrest at Detroit, with a charge of highway robbery against him. Prosecuting Attorney R. H. Day, because the silk robbery was old, did not forget it, but kept up his investigations in all directions, and was rewarded a week or two ago by coming upon a clew that convinced him that a man under arrest at Detroit had been concerned in it. He secured the man's picture, and after a day of investigation in Cleveland, aided by the police of that city, succeeded in identifying the likeness as positively that of the crook who bobbed up in Cleveland with silks for sale some months ago and then mysteriously disappeared.

The grand jury is now in session, and it is supposed this case will be brought to its attention. The man is known by a variety of names, among which are White, Depew and others. He will be held at Detroit till the highway robbery case has been disposed of.

The Detroit papers contain accounts of the case, and say many complimentary things of Mr. Day and his thief-catching methods.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN CHINA.

Christians Killed and Chapels Burned.

Washington, Sept. 20.—China is on the verge of another Boxer uprising, which may equal that of 1900, according to mail advices received at the state department from Minister Conger, dated last month. The troubles appear to arise principally from extortionate taxation, combined with resentment against the presence of missionaries, thus justifying the judgment of the department of state, which pointed out to the powers that the demand for excessive indemnities would result in serious internal troubles in China.

Mr. Conger's first advice bears date of August 6, from Peking, and he reports serious anti-foreign riots near Chentu, in the province of Seen-Sh-Kuan, in which a number of native Christians had been massacred and chapels destroyed. Mr. Conger appears to have acted with energy upon telegraphic complaint from Dr. Canright, an American medical missionary at Chentu, not only addressing the Chinese foreign office by letter, but calling there in person to impress upon the officials the importance of an immediate and effective action and finally succeeding in causing the removal of the local Chinese officials who had failed to repress the riots and preserve life and property.

THE BIRMINGHAM DISASTER.

More Than One Hundred Deaths Reported.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.—Of the injured taken to the hospitals from the hall in which the Colored Baptists were holding a convention ten have died. Reports of deaths among the injured taken to private houses indicate that the total deaths will reach more than one hundred.

Up to noon the dead list reaches 115. Sixty-five of these are Birmingham people, mostly colored women. No accurate estimate of the injured can be made.

RAILROAD MAN FOR FORTY YEARS.

Ira Cowan, Engineer on the W. & L. E.

STARTED IN AS A FIREMAN.

His First Term of Service Was With the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad—Now Runs a Passenger Train Between Massillon and Wheeling—Has Never Had a Wreck nor an Accident of any Kind.

Ira Cowan is one of the oldest and best known railroad men in the employ of the W. & L. E. For almost forty years Mr. Cowan has been connected with a railroad as brakeman, fireman and finally engineer, which position he has filled for thirty-five years.

Beginning as a fireman on the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, with headquarters at Meadville, Pa., in 1864, he acted as fireman until 1867. He was then promoted to the position of engineer, and held his connection with this company until 1881. In 1881 he decided to go West and grow up with the country, and moved with his wife to Norwalk, where he quickly secured a position on the W. & L. E. as engineer. For nineteen years he has remained with this company, first as engineer on a night local, and then in 1884 on a passenger engine. He is now engineer of engine No. 59, which makes the run between Massillon and Wheeling every morning at 9:05. This is probably the best run on the entire line, and was awarded to Mr. Cowan as a reward for faithful and unusually successful service.

One of the unusual features connected with Mr. Cowan's long term of service is the fact that in his entire twenty years of experience on the W. & L. E. he has never had a wreck, has never had an accident of any kind which would cost the company one cent, and at the same time has always been on time with his train, being one of the most reliable schedule men on the line.

Mr. Cowan is known from one end of the line to the other, familiarly, as Ira. Naturally of a jovial disposition, he makes friends everywhere, and is not only well liked by his fellow railroaders, but carries the good will and entire confidence of the officials of the line.

Ira Cowan was born September 22, 1843, and will consequently be 59 years of age next Monday. He is a civil war veteran, having enlisted when 19 years of age in Company D, Ninth New York cavalry. He served until the fall of 1864 and was then mustered out with his company. During his enlistment he saw active service in many battles, his regiment taking an active part in the battle of Gettysburg. He now draws a pension as a result of wounds received during the war.

Mr. Cowan has been married twice. In 1877 he married his first wife, who died at Norwalk in 1886. On October 20, 1890, he was again married, this time at Leesville, Ohio. On the 18th day of December, 1890, he was returning from his wedding trip, and enroute to Leesville, when the frightful wreck at Bolivar occurred. The train in which Mr. Cowan was a passenger jumped the track immediately after starting upon the high bridge at this place, and plunged to the river below. He was terribly injured, and was an invalid for almost a year as a result of this accident. After two trips to Colorado Springs in 1891, he recovered his health sufficiently to return to his position as engineer on the W. & L. E. Shortly after this, July 1, 1891, his second wife died. Since then he has been living in Massillon, generally at the Hotel Sailer.

For fourteen years Engineer Cowan had charge of what was known as old "20," one of the best known engines on the road, and at that time one of the fastest engines to be found. Four years ago, when engine No. 59 was converted into a passenger engine he was assigned to this engine and has since had charge, with the exception of days when he applied for a rest. Mr. Cowan's run between Massillon and Wheeling is 85 miles in length, making a distance of 170 miles, which he makes in nine and three-fourths hours. He has had many hair-raising experiences during his engineer service, and his escapes from wrecks have many times been narrow, but of these he doesn't care to talk, and the passengers have many times been saved from

injury by his presence of mind and quick action, without ever suspecting that there was danger near. Mr. Cowan is a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and a Mason.

COAL FROM WALES.

Hundreds of Thousands of Tons Ordered.

New York, Sept. 20.—The first consignment of Welsh anthracite coal, which large dealers and consumers have found it necessary to import on account of the coal miners' strike in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, reached this port yesterday on board the British steamer Devonshire, which left Swansea, Wales, on Sept. 5. A second consignment is expected to arrive here in a few days on the British steamer Glencoe, which left Swansea four days after the Devonshire sailed. These two shipments consist of about 8,000 tons.

It is reported that orders have been placed in Wales for hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite, and that contracts have been made for the immediate shipment to this city of from 20,000 to 30,000 tons.

HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Their Establishment Declared Necessary.

BOARD OF HEALTH INTERESTED.

More Deaths Resulted From Consumption in Massillon During the Past Ten Years Than From Any Other Cause—What a Local Physician Says.

The local department received with interest the news from Columbus relative to the appointment of the state tuberculosis commission. The commission is appointed by Governor Nash, in accordance with a law enacted last winter. The commission will determine whether or not the establishing of hospitals for the care of consumptives is necessary or practicable.

Health Officer T. H. Seaman stated Friday that he had not given the subject sufficient thought to express an opinion. Nothing of an official character has yet been received by him concerning the matter.

Local physicians are much interested in the plan, and a good many favor it, notwithstanding the fact that it means a considerable loss of practice for all.

According to the health department's reports, more deaths during the past decade were due to consumption than to any other single cause. Since 1890 one hundred and thirty-one deaths have been caused by consumption in Massillon, an average of nearly twelve to the year.

"If as many deaths were to result from smallpox in a year as from consumption in this city," remarked a local physician, today, "this town would be filled with alarm, and people would be moving away as fast as the trains could carry them. And yet consumption is more to be feared than smallpox, for the deaths from smallpox are comparatively few. Consumption is probably not as contagious as smallpox, but there is no denying that it is infectious, and the public is always in danger as long as consumptives are permitted to move about without restriction."

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

The Senior Class Holds Its First Meeting.

The senior class of the high school held its first meeting on Thursday afternoon and organized with Ben Allen president; ex-President Walter Schott as vice president, Miss Iris Haverstack secretary and Louis Shoemaker treasurer. No sooner had the officers been elected than the meeting was adjourned by Principal Johns, who said that the room must be cleaned by the janitor. As a meeting of the boys had been announced for that evening they assembled on the steps of the building to organize their athletic association with the result that Ben Allen was again elected president and manager, Walter Geis captain of the foot ball team and Louis Shoemaker captain of the bowling team. Manager Geis says that he will have the candidates for the team on the gridiron on Monday afternoon. As yet no coach has been selected.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Fake Ball Game Enjoyed by Patients Friday.

SOME LUDICROUS DECISIONS.

At First Objections Were Raised to the Umpire's Autocratic Announcements, but Threats to Fine the Kickers Silenced the Objections and Everyone Roared With Laughter as the Game Developed—Weekly Doings at the Institution.

The game of base ball between picked teams at the hospital grounds Friday afternoon furnished the most amusement for the patients that they have had at a ball game this season. The teams were chosen by Captains Crossland and Shanabrook and were evenly matched as far as run getting ability was concerned. The feature of the game was without doubt the umpiring of Mr. Brown, a Pittsburg visitor at the grounds. The game, but for his presence and ridiculous decisions, would have developed into an ordinary scrub game. The decisions, however, on balls and strikes, were so ludicrous that everybody roared with laughter. At first objection was made to his autocratic rulings, but threat to fine the kickers silenced the objections and everybody joined in the spirit of the game and enjoyed the fun. Umpire Brown would time and again call strikes, which were too wild for the catcher to stop, and would even up a moment later by calling the prettiest kind of a ball a strike. On several occasions, so Shanabrook claimed, he saw two or three balls and selected the wrong one on which to make his decision. The game resulted in a win for Captain Crossland's team in the fifth inning when Crossland landed on the ball for a home run, scoring the winning run. The final score stood 3-2.

Contracts will be let on October 15 by Steward Latimer, of the hospital, for the supply of groceries, etc., for the next two months. Bids will be opened on that date and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

Powell, Vaughn, Dawson and other base ball players at the hospital who have been doing attendant work during the summer months, will leave the first of next week for their respective schools. Vaughn and Powell will return to their senior year at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The number of visitors at the hospital has greatly increased during the past week. The fall excursions are being taken advantage of by relatives of the patients and the guards and attendants have consequently been kept busy.

The work on the excavating for Nash cottage is going along rapidly and the foundation will be started within a few days. The lot selected to build on is that directly east of what is now known as the hospital building.

The regular Friday night dance was held in William McKinley hall Friday night. The hospital orchestra furnished music for the dance, which was not very well attended by Massillon people, owing to the presence of an attraction at the Armory.

The grading has been completed on the inner court and grass seed has been planted. The court is greatly improved in appearance, and with the addition of several fountains and the growth of the grass, will present an attractive appearance next summer.

Assistant Supervisor Howard Dyson, of the hospital, in company with Mrs. Dyson, is enjoying a ten days' vacation.

Dr. H. C. Eyman was a Columbus visitor Thursday and Friday.

REUNION OF THE NINETEENTH.

Survivors of a Fighting Regiment Meet.

Canton, Sept. 20.—The survivors of the Nineteenth O. V. L., one of the famous regiments of the war of the rebellion, held their thirty-first annual reunion in Assembly hall Friday. General Manderson, of Nebraska, was in attendance, and the meeting was of more than usual interest.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session, the veterans were marched out of the assembly room by General Manderson and reviewed in front of the

city building. General Manderson, in lieu of a sword drew his umbrella from an imaginary scabbard and saluted with as much grace as though his hand held his real sword. The general's figure is as erect and he is as military in his bearing as when he was at the head of the regiment during the war. His battalion at his command marched to the Square and boarded a special car for the cemetery. Arriving there, they marched to the McKinley tomb and stood at attention along the gravel drive. Lieutenant Price, who is in command of the detachment at the cemetery, had not been notified of the visit and so was not there to receive them, and in his absence the regiment was not allowed to approach the tomb. The corporal of the guard, however, carried the wreath to the vault and placed it in front of the gate, where it remained until later, when it was laid before the casket.

General Manderson then made a few remarks concerning the visit to West-lawn and said that he was deputed by Mrs. McKinley, upon whom he called in the morning, to thank the regiment for thus honoring her husband's memory.

During the afternoon session a large number of letters were read from comrades of the regiment who were unable to be present and who expressed regret that business cares or other duties kept them from attending. A committee which was appointed for the purpose chose Warren as the next meeting place. M. P. Messer, of Warren, was elected president; Austin A. Hay, of Beach City, was elected vice president, and Capt. Thomas H. Briarly, of Canton, was re-elected secretary.

After the visit to the cemetery had been made, most of the veterans went out to the fair grounds. An invitation had been extended to them by the Stark County Agricultural society to visit the fair and advantage was taken of the offer.

IN MUSIC WORLD.

Both Bands to Give Winter Concerts.

ARMORY ORCHESTRA ORGANIZED.

Instrumentation Practically the Same as Heretofore—More Open Air Concerts—Harmonia Masters Some Difficult Classical Music.

Both the Harmonia and the Military band will give winter concerts. The Harmonia may give a series, but the Military will give but one. Conductor Howard said today that his concert will be in honor of the band's honorary members, who constitute a considerable number. The Military will give its final open air concert in the park Thursday, October 2. The Harmonia band will render several more open air concerts if the weather is favorable. The last concert of the Harmonia, Thursday evening, was one of the best it has given this season. The members had worked hard on the music, which was of the high classical kind, and they were rewarded by the manifest appreciation of the crowd. Oscar Pagner rendered a clarinet solo, and was encored.

Conductor Howard says that one feature of the last open air concert of the Military will be an euphonium solo by Albert Eberwein. The euphonium soloist is rare, and the local musical world is looking forward to this performance with much interest.

The Armory orchestra is organized for the season with practically the same members as last year. Harold Howard is the leader. Otherwise the instrumentation is William Ertle, viol; Oscar Pagner, clarinet; F. P. Eisenbrei, cornet; Henry Pfug, trombone; Lee Walcutt, drums; G. G. Paul, pianoforte.

SENATOR BARD IMPROVING.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 20.—Senator Bard is so much better today that his physicians have strong hopes of his recovery.

PROBABLY MONDAY.

Operations to be Resumed at Reed Factories.

Fires have been lighted in the furnaces of Reed & Company's glass factories and operations will probably be resumed next Monday. All factories will be started simultaneously. The blowers and other workmen have all returned from their vacations, and the plant will be started with a full force.

Everybody's liable to itching pins. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
well's cigar stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1902.

"How about prices?" shouts the free trader. "Doesn't it cost us more to live than we can make in increased earnings?" The savings banks deposits of \$200,000,000 a year answer, No! Anyway isn't it harder to buy bread at five cents a loaf when a man is looking for work than at six cents when he is earning \$2 a day.

American financial and commercial statistics are today the wonder of the world. Our wealth of \$100,000,000,000, or \$1,250 per capita is a remarkable showing for one of the youngest nations of the earth. No wonder that President Roosevelt is declaring emphatically against any revision of the tariff policy which has brought about such a condition of affairs.

Here is an excellent pro-tariff argument presented by the Boot and Shoe Recorder: We are now increasing our exports of shoes and leather, but also increasing exports of machinery. It is easy to get big-headed and fancy that we have a monopoly of brains, but a change may come when others learn to use our machinery and methods, and they may be in a position to dump a surplus in our markets. Then the tariff duties which are a dead letter now may prove of decided value. So it is of all tariff duties that are protective in the sense of developing production. If they are not needed they must be harmless as a burden, and if they are needed in any degree they should be retained rather than risk the troubles that must surely follow a change.

A writer in the current issue of the Outlook tells about a good and cultured woman who sends all her magazines to an old people's home after she reads them. But she inevitably tears out all the advertising pages before sending them. "They are lighter to hold," she explains, "and it saves unnecessary postage." The writer remarks that he would not like to be one of these defrauded old people who receive those plucked periodicals. He always reads the advertisements first himself and he knows many others who do the same. But the magazines are not alone in their presentation of attractive advertisements. The daily paper contains just as fine examples of the advertisers art, and The Independent is not behind hand in offerings of this description. Advertising in America has grown great. Printer's Ink sums up the subject in one pithy stanza: "The man who has a thing to sell, and goes and whispers it down a well, is not so likely to collar the dollars as he who climbs a tree and hollers."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We must conclude by a statement of the causes that we believe are drawing England and America together. We do not think, as Mr. Adams seems to think, that it is chiefly due to English admiration for "the wealthy, the successful, the masterful." Thoughtful Englishmen do not admire certain aspects of American life, and those aspects are peculiarly the outcome of wealth, success and masterfulness. We believe that the approach is due to the fact that the two nations, by the interchange of literature and art, and by the frequent intercourse of personalities, are realizing that they have in truth common national ideals that are shared by no other nation; are realizing that by joint effort those ideals will be attained, and that by contrary efforts they will be wrecked. It is a sufficient explanation.

If proof is asked for, we think we can prove our point. Who is the American best known in England, most respected, most loved? Unquestionably Abraham Lincoln. Take any great popular gathering of Englishmen and speak to them of Mr. Lincoln, and a response, intelligent and sympathetic, is certain. But will Mr. Adams tell us that this typical American, who is so universally respected in England represents "the wealthy, the successful and masterful?" If so, the people of England have strangely misread the life and character of Mr. Lincoln.—London Spectator.

WANTED—A man who can sell Roof Paints to the consumer. All paints sold under a guarantee, and are made by the largest Roof Paint manufacturers in the U. S. Variety Paint Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WHEAT CROP EXPANSION

Plan For Introduction of the Macaroni Varieties.

INVESTIGATIONS OF AN EXPERT.

Professor Mark A. Carleton Promises Great Profits From Macaroni For Farmers in the Western and South-western States—Is One of the Best Drought Resisting Wheats.

Experiments and investigations made by Professor Mark A. Carleton of Manhattan, Kan., the wheat expert of the United States department of agriculture and cereal authority of the world, have disclosed what he believes to be a very important source of income to the farmers of the United States which will in all probability result in a very large increase in the wheat crop of the country, says a Washington special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It may also result in the introduction and general use of the new and wholesome as well as pleasant flavored variety of the staff of life.

Incredible as it may seem in view of our large annual exportation of wheat to Europe and other countries, macaroni manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New York are obliged to import a great portion of the wheat used by them in the manufacture of macaroni and vermicelli. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat are annually imported by the macaroni manufacturers, for which they are obliged to pay a higher price per bushel than American wheat brings abroad. Even with the wheat brought from abroad the manufacturers of the United States are compelled to use a large quantity of bread wheat for making macaroni, and it is this use of the ordinary bread wheat that makes the American macaroni of inferior quality to that made in southern France and Italy.

In addition to the macaroni made in this country we annually import more than 15,000,000 pounds. Professor Carleton believes that if the farmers of the western states will turn their attention to the cultivation of macaroni wheat we can raise not only all that is required in this country, but we will have a large surplus for export, and the wheat will find an extensive market as a bread wheat.

Professor Carleton states that macaroni wheat can be grown with great profit in many of the western and southwestern states, especially in Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. It is one of the best drought resisting wheats known and can be grown in localities where the rainfall does not exceed ten inches annually. For this reason it should prove especially valuable in the southwest.

Another great advantage of the macaroni wheat is its producing quality. In a number of instances the macaroni wheats when grown in the same locality with the ordinary bread wheats in the states of the great plains have given in seasons of unusual drought a yield two to four times as great as that of ordinary wheats. In one section of South Dakota where the ordinary wheat at yielded twelve to fourteen bushels to the acre the macaroni wheat produced from fifty to sixty bushels. It is a very hard grower and attains a great height. Professor Carleton declares that if the farmers turn their attention to its cultivation the wheat output of the United States will be increased more than 50,000,000 bushels per annum in a very few years.

In an interview regarding the introduction of this wheat in the western states Professor Carleton said:

"It is clear that one of the possibilities of expansion in our cereal industry lies in the direction of securing new drought resistant varieties with which to extend the cereal production area farther into the semiarid regions and to insure crops and large profits."

"In my travels through Europe I found a dozen varieties of red winter wheat and macaroni wheats that will be of special benefit to the great plains. The macaroni wheats will be of value to the spring wheat growers as well as the winter wheat growers because they can be grown in the states from North Dakota to Texas, inclusive. The idea of increasing the area of winter wheats is of special value to Iowa and Nebraska. It will enable the farmers there to grow winter wheats where heretofore they could successfully grow only spring varieties."

"The macaroni wheats will bring profits in two ways. They are for a special purpose and sold at an advanced price, and then the yield is so much greater than ordinary wheats. The yield on an average would be increased from 25 to 50 per cent. in some localities more likely 50 per cent. Another great advantage these wheats have is that they are very resistant to our ordinary wheat rust."

Professor Carleton, having spent several years in Europe, where these wheats are extensively grown, and investigated the detailed methods of growing such crops, will be able to assist the farmers of this country to successful experiments. He says the people of the old country have battled with bad conditions of climate for so many years that now they have a complete system of agriculture of their own. They have for centuries been trying to grow wheats in that sort of climate and now know the best method of getting best results out of bad conditions.

Danish Exploring Expedition.
Nova Zembla is at last to be thoroughly explored, Professor Rikisland, a Danish scientist, having consented to head an expedition for that purpose. He will have six companions, and the object of the expedition is to study the phenomena connected with auroral displays.

COLOR OF WATER.

Its Varying Shades Are Due to Two Distinct Causes.

Recent investigations of natural color in water show that it is due to two distinct causes—vegetable stain and suspended matter. When the latter is present in appreciable quantity, it causes turbidity and is not a real pigment. The true color or vegetable stain is greenish yellow to reddish brown and is due to decayed plant growth; the suspended matter is generally mineral and often contains iron. The color acquired by water at the bottom of a deep pond is largely due to this cause.

Experts have adopted a method of stating the depth of color in water by comparison with a mixture of platinum and cobalt, the color produced by one part of platinum to 1,000,000 parts of water being taken as the unit.

Thus it has been shown, says a writer in Success, that the color of surface water depends both on the character of the neighboring vegetation and on the time that the water remains in contact with it. Water near steep rocks, where there are few trees, will generally be below twenty units in color; steep wooded or cultivated slopes give twenty to fifty units; similar but gentler slopes from five to 100, and swamp areas 100 to 500, or even higher. Highly colored waters are more common in the northern states than in the south. Colored water is gradually leached by sunlight, the action taking place chiefly within one foot of the surface.

The study of color in water is of commercial importance because most people object to drinking brownish water; hence in a town water supply the color must either be removed or its formation must be prevented. The latter is often the most economical thing to do and it may be accomplished by intercepting the water from the uplands and leading it into the streams without letting it pass through the swamps.

A GERMPROOF HOUSE.

Scientists Considering the Residence of the Future.

A germproof house is the latest addition to the hygienic terrors of life. It is not yet actually in existence, but medical congresses are busily and even hopefully paving the way for its advent, says the Philadelphia Times. When it arrives and we are all thoroughly scientific and uncomfortable, our homes will be single storied, without stairs, built on gravel soil, destitute of cellars, with concrete and blocks of earthenware "pierced for ventilation" placed under the floor, and the ordinary bricks "will be superseded by glazed and tightly fitting hygienic bricks."

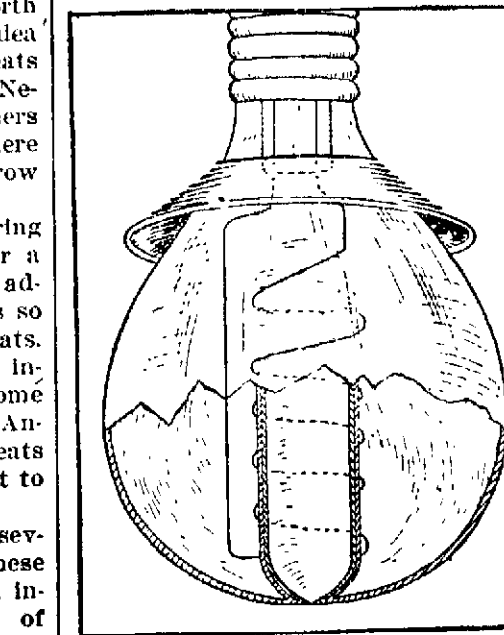
The roof will be tiled, not slated, and the windows will reach from top to bottom of the walls. The dining table will be of polished mahogany, the chairs cushionless or stuffed with medicated wool. The walls ought to be made of a cement that takes a high polish, can be stained to any color and washed frequently.

Curtains and draperies of all kinds will be abolished. Pictures will be permitted only when let into the cement wall. For artistic touches we shall be depending on "plants of the india rubber and encephalus type." In no room will there be corners to harbor dust and bacteria, and the skirting will always curve into the hardwood parquet floors instead of striking them at right angles.



In order to increase the illuminating power of an incandescent electric lamp a California inventor forms the bulb with an interior tube open at one end, says a writer in the Scientific American.

The tube and bulb are so connected that the vacuum is not destroyed and that a brush can be inserted in the tube



A NEW INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

to apply silver to the walls in order to form a reflector. The filament is coiled around the tube, so that a maximum amount of light producing surface is provided.

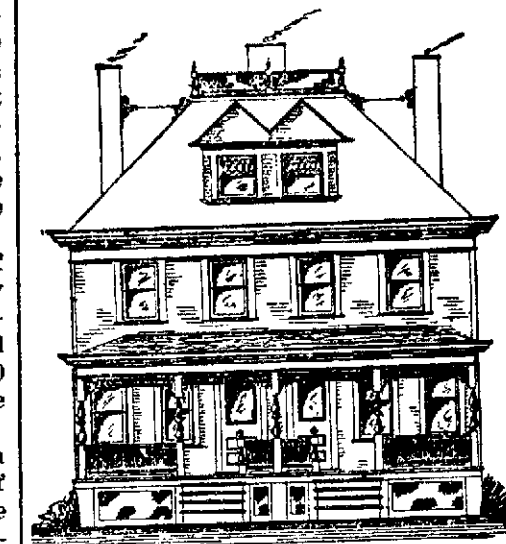
A Doon For Lazy Men.

I. G. Waterman, a millionaire resident of California, has invented an electrical device for controlling the spigots of the bathroom by a touch button in the bedroom. By this means one can reach out from the bed and turn the water into the tub, and when the latter is filled the flow is automatically shut off. With an installation of this character in the house one is enabled to stay in bed until the bath is entirely ready and then jump almost from under the covers into the water.

MODERN DOUBLE HOUSE.

Two Family Residence Costing Not More Than \$2,600.

(Copyright, 1902, by Dennis & Gastmeyer, 280 Broadway, New York.)
Herewith is shown the design of a house arranged for two families, but on the one family plan and possessing



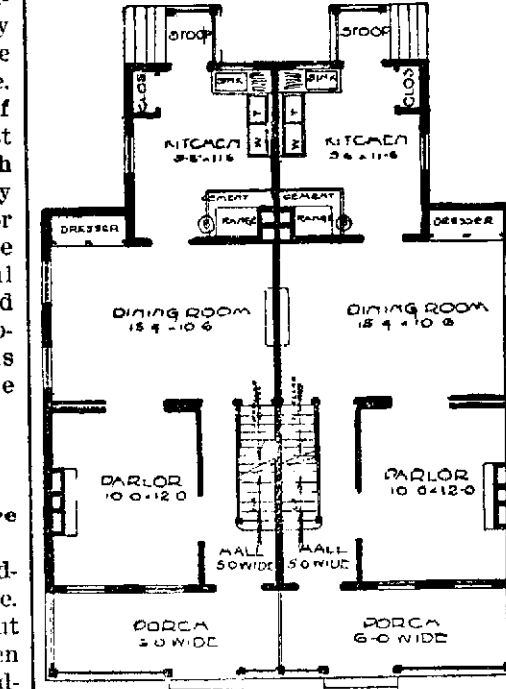
FRONT ELEVATION.

all the exterior appearance of a one family house.

The lines of the design are sufficiently broken to give it an attractive outline.

The underpinning is built of brick laid in a neat manner.

The exterior framework is sheathed, then covered with building paper and



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

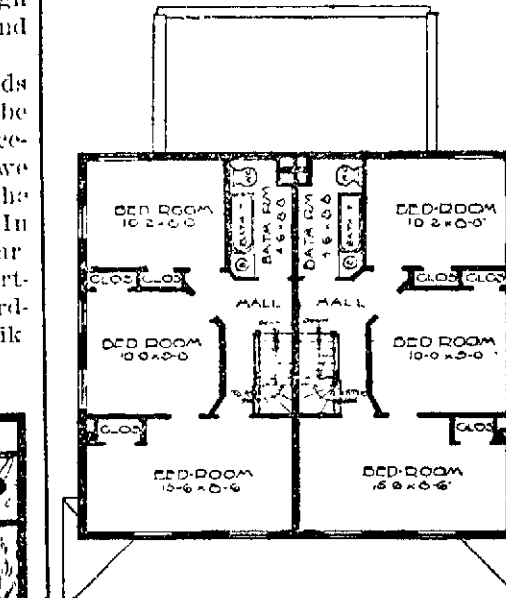
then with clapboards. The roof is covered with cedar shingles, as are also the dormer windows.

The interior walls are given two generous coats of patent plaster, and the trimmings are all of cypress.

The house is heated with two hot air furnaces and piped throughout for gas.

There are two large bathrooms, which contain full sanitary plumbing fixtures with nickel trimmings, as do the kitchens also.

The body of the house is painted a colonial yellow, while the trimmings



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

are white. The roof shingles are dipped in moss green shingle stain before being laid.

The hardware throughout is of bronze, and the house has a number of leaded glass windows.

This house will cost complete, as above described, \$2,600.

Architectural Art.

How about an American style? Is such a thing discernible through the apparent chaos of varied local requirements and practice and individual idiosyncrasies? Surely not, if by "style" we mean a certain definite and uniform combination of unvarying details. If by "style" we mean distinguishing character, we have a style or styles which clearly set off American work from English, French or German work, however varied its decorative details may be. In every line of design the American type is clearly marked. American country houses, from the smallest shingled seaside cottage to the largest colonial mansion at Lenox, are distinctively American by reason of characteristics which are not found in any European type.—Professor A. D. F. Hamlin in Forum.

The Best Homes.

The best homes are not always built in cities and towns where numerous architects may be found to execute plans to the order of the intending builder. By the "best" homes is not meant those of most pretense or costly construction, but those which are best adapted to the purposes for which they are intended, says a writer in American Homes. Generally speaking, those which are designed for persons at a distance from populous centers call for and receive more careful consideration in planning, because they embody all the owner can afford to expend for such purpose and must be made to conform to ideas to which the family have given many months, perhaps years, of consideration and which they can ill afford to be mistaken in.

LUCKY, YET UNLUCKY.

A. J. Richeimer Both Wins and Loses.

A. J. Richeimer is certain he has won the automobile raffia at the Toledo carnival, but he cannot find the tickets to prove his claim. While attending the Toledo fair, Mr. Richeimer purchased several tickets. He made a list of the numbers of tickets. Then he laid the tickets away and completely forgot them. His list shows that he holds the lucky number, which is E-4150, but, though he has searched high and low, he cannot find the ticket. The carnival authorities are now advertising for the holder of this number. The automobile which the ticket wins is a \$1,600 machine, large enough to accommodate four persons. If Mr. Richeimer cannot find the ticket it is exceedingly doubtful as to whether his claim will be recognized.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir—I wish to say that your Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets have given me relief in every instance. Have used only half a tablet with good results. PETER FOLK.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels

OBERLIN Business College
A FINE OFFER For 10c, cost of mailing, we will send our 60c Compendium of Business to anyone intending to enter a Business College. A Fine Illustrated Prospectus free. Address Dept. B, Oberlin Business College, Oberlin, Ohio.

SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS
THE MOLIER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES
390 CANAL ST. NEW YORK CITY.
117 WASHINGTON AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.
117 MARKET ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.
402 WASH. AVE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
103 FARM ST. OMAHA, NEB.
117 TERRACE, BUFFALO, N.Y.
135 CLAY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

WRITE NEAREST BRANCH FOR CATALOGUE

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Legal Notice.

Ora A. Angus, whose place of residence is by me unknown, will take notice that on August 5th, 1902, Emma A. Angus filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Ora A. Angus on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last past. The same will be for hearing on and after Sept. 2, 1902. EDNA ANGUS.

Legal Notice.

Abraham Maier, whose place of residence is by me unknown, will take notice that on September 11th, 1902, Barbara Maier filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Abraham Maier on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last past; and that although he be charged on the real estate of the defendant. The same will be for hearing on and after October 27th, 1902. BARBARA MAIER.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney.

Try the Want Columns.

DR. MORITZ SALM.



Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lung Scientist.

This eminent physician has devoted a life-time to his specialty—diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

Will be at Conrad Hotel, Massillon, FRIDAYS, Oct. 3, Oct. 31; Nov. 28; Dec. 26; Jan. 23; Feb 20; March 20; April 17; May 15; June 12; July 10; August 7.

Consultations and Examinations Free to Everyone.

All Eye Operations Are Successfully Performed.

He will visit this county EVERY FOUR WEEKS, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished physician, whose duties at the Institute will permit only monthly visits to your community.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EYE.
Such as granular lids, chronic inflammation of the lids, of the iris, of the choroid, of the retina, chronic ulceration, cancer of the lids and eye, tears running over the cheeks, day and night, blindness, purulent or mattering sore eyes, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, red blotches or brown ones on the ball, phlyctenular conjunctivitis, opacities or milk white spots on the eye, glaucoma, or cupping of the optic nerve, amaurosis, falling out of the lashes, sores, redness of edges of lids and eyes, and all other diseases to which the eye or its appendages are liable, positive and rapid cure guaranteed.

A WORD ABOUT CATARRH.
It is mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that catarrh makes its strong hold. Once established it enters into the very vitals and renders life a long drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smelling, and the breath, and killing the refined pleasure of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membrane, and envelops the bones, ending in meningitis and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all attempts are simply protracted suffering, leading to a fatal termination. Dr. Salm has, by a treatment, local and constitutional, made the

cure of this dread disease a certainty, and has never failed. Even when the disease had made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, sight and taste have been recovered and the disease thoroughly driven out.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes an entire specialty of chronic and long standing diseases. Case given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. The doctor has treated over 1500 cases in Pennsylvania in the last 12 years, many of which have been given up as incurable—some to be blind, others deaf and behold how they see and hear, and many are started on the high road to health and recovery every day. The Doctor is surrounded with the largest of fine instruments ever imported to this country for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the head, face, eye, throat, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, skin, brain and nervous system, piles, swellings, old sores, fits, neuritis, rheumatism, gout, kidney, sick headache, debility, depression of spirits, diseases of children, hereditary diseases, etc., and in fact all long standing and chronic diseases.

EAR TROUBLE CURED.
In astonishingly quick time. He will relieve you of all roaring, ringing, noises, heartiness, itching, pain, running of the ear, will close up a drum of fifty years' standing; will insert artificial ear drums of his own invention with astonishingly gratifying results.

Address all communications to 42 E. Rich St., Columbus, Ohio.

OVER 75 PERISHED.

Awful Panic Occurred In Colored Baptist Convention, at Birmingham, Ala.

"FIGHTING" THOUGHT "FIRE,"

When Some Person Made the Cry, During an Altercation—Cries to Get "Quiet" Also Misunderstood—Many Trampled Under Foot.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.—In an awful crush of humanity, caused by a stampede in the Shiloh negro Baptist church, at Avenue G and Eighteenth street, last night, between 75 and 80 persons were killed and as many more seriously injured. The catastrophe occurred at 9 o'clock, just as Booker T. Washington had concluded his address to the national convention of Baptists.

The church is the largest church for negroes in Birmingham, and the pastor says that at least 2,000 persons were in the building when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no more to enter, but the negroes forced their way inside the building and were standing in every aisle, even the entrance to the church being literally packed.

Panic Followed Washington's Speech

Just as Booker T. Washington concluded his address, Judge Billou, a negro lawyer from Baltimore, engaged in an altercation with the choir leader concerning an unoccupied seat, and it is said, a blow was struck. Some one in the choir cried, "They're fighting." Mistaking the word "fighting" for "fire," the congregation rose en masse and started for the doors. One of the ministers quickly mounted the rostrum and urged the people to keep quiet. He repeated the word "quiet" several times and motioned his hearers to be seated. The excited congregation mistook the word "quiet" for "fire," and renewed the struggle to reach the doors. Men and women crawled over benches, fought their way into the aisles, and those who had fallen were trampled upon. The ministers tried again and again to stop the stampede, but no power on earth could stay the struggling, fighting mass of humanity. The screams of women and children added to the horror of the scene, and through mere fright many persons fainted and as they fell to the floor were crushed to death. The level of the floor is about 15 feet from the ground, and long steps lead to the sidewalk from the lobby just outside the main auditorium. Brick walls extend on each side of these steps for six or seven feet, and this place proved a veritable death trap. Negroes who had reached the top of the steps were pushed violently forward and many fell. Before they could move others fell upon them and in 15 minutes persons were piled upon each other to a height of 15 feet. This mass of struggling humanity blocked the entrance and the weight of 1,500 persons was pushed against it. More than 20 persons lying on the steps underneath the heap of bodies died from suffocation. Two white men, who were in the rear of the church when the rush began, escaped, and, realizing the seriousness of the situation, rushed to a corner nearby and turned in a fire alarm. The department came quickly and the arrival of the wagons served to scatter the crowd which had gathered around the front of the church. A squad of police was also hastened to the church and with the firemen finally succeeded in releasing the negroes from their piteous positions and the crowd inside, finding an outlet, came pouring out. Scores of them lost their footing and rolled down the long steps to the pavement, sustaining broken limbs and internal injuries.

Ghastly Sight Met Their Eyes.

In an hour the church had been practically cleared and the sight which greeted the eyes of those who had come to aid the injured was sickening. Down the aisles and along the outside of the pews the dead bodies of men and women were strewn and the cries of the maimed and crippled were heartrending. In a few minutes the work of removing the bodies was begun.

As many of the suffering negroes as could be moved by the ambulances were taken to hospitals and the rest were laid out on the ground and there physicians attended them. At least 15 of the injured died before they could be moved from the ground.

Most of the dead are women, and the physicians say that in many cases they fainted and died from suffocation. A remarkable feature of the calamity is that no blood was seen on any of the victims. They were either crushed or died from suffocation.

QUIETUS ON PRIZE FIGHT.

Injunction Against McGovern-Corbett Affair Sustained.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 20.—The court of appeals has sustained the injunction granted by Judge Field, in Louisville, to prevent the fight between McGovern and "Young" Corbett in that city, Sept. 22.

Murphy Leader of Tammany.

New York, Sept. 20.—Charles P. Murphy has been elected leader of Tammany Hall by a vote of 28 to 8.

MAY SEND MORE MARINES.

U. S. Naval Force Has Hands Full Making Good Our Guarantee of Free Transit.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary of the Navy Moody yesterday made public the following cablegram received from Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati, the officer in command of the United States naval forces on the Isthmus:

Colon, Sept. 19. "Secretary of the Navy, Washington. Have sent following communication to both parties:

"I have to inform you that the United States naval forces are guarding the railway trains and line of transit across the isthmus of Panama from sea to sea; that no person whatever will be allowed to obstruct, embarrass or interfere in any manner with the trains or the route of transit. This is without prejudice or any desire to interfere in domestic contentions of the Colombians."

It was admitted by a high official of the navy department yesterday that this government is seriously considering a further reinforcement of the United States marines on the Isthmus.

It was stated in an authoritative quarter yesterday that the information furnished by Commander McLean to the navy department plainly showed that the naval force there is kept constantly on its guard to make good our treaty guarantee of free transit. So whatever additional force is sent will co-operate with the marines already there and those en route on the Panther in a close watch on the railway.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 20.—Eighty bluejackets and two quick-firing guns were landed at Colon yesterday morning from the United States cruiser Cincinnati.

Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati, has sent instructions to the representative of the insurgent general, Herrera, saying that insurgent troops will not be permitted to stop trains over the isthmus or board them, as American marines are maintaining the traffic from sea to sea.

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS DEAD.

Attacked While Eating—King Leopold and Others of the Royal Household Were Absent.

Spa, Belgium, Sept. 20.—Marie Henriette, queen of the Belgians, died here suddenly last night at 10 minutes before 8 o'clock. Neither her husband, members of her family nor her majesty's doctors were present at the time of her death. She was seated at a table, eating a light dinner, when she was seized with an attack of syncope. Dr. Guillaume, who, in the course of the day, had remarked upon certain disquieting symptoms in the queen's condition, was summoned immediately, but her majesty was dead before he arrived. Two members of her suite were with the queen during her last moments.

King Leopold had left Bagueres-de-Luchon, France, for Spa, and other members of the royal family have been telegraphed for. M. de Smet de Nayer, the Belgian premier, will arrive here today.

STEEL COMBINE WON SUIT.

The New Jersey Court Decided In Favor of the Bond Conversion.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 20.—The court of errors and appeals yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 8 to 3, decided in favor of the United States Steel corporation in the suit brought by Mrs. Berger to restrain the corporation from converting \$200,000,000 5 per cent preferred stock into 5 per cent second mortgage bonds.

Vice Chancellor Emery, in the court below, granted an injunction restraining the company from carrying out its purpose. The decision of the court of errors and appeals yesterday is a reversal of the vice chancellor's decision and leaves the United States Steel corporation free to carry out its project so far as the Berger litigation is concerned.

As the Berger case falls, the temporary injunction obtained by J. A. Hodge is similarly effected, thus wiping out all opposition to the conversion plan.

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

Woman, Found In Canal, Killed In Flat by Hooper Young.

New York, Sept. 20.—The mystery of the murder of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer whose nude body was found in the Morris canal, near Jersey City, has been cleared up by the discovery that the woman was killed in a flat at 103 West Fifty-eighth street, where her clothing was found last night.

This announcement was made late last night by Captain Titus, of the detective bureau, who alleges that the murder was committed by a man named Hooper Young, who has recently been employed in a cheap restaurant. Titus has learned that the woman's body was kept for some time under the sink in the kitchen of the flat in which she was killed. Young has not been arrested and is believed to have fled the city. He is said to have shipped a trunk to Chicago on Thursday night. He formerly worked for the Hoboken Crusader, and the police found his picture taken with a group of employees. This picture was shown to the Hoboken liverman, who at once picked out Young as the man who hired a buggy from him Wednesday night.

STRIKE'S END NEAR?

Report That One of the Largest Firms Has Decided to Settle.

MAY ANNOUNCE IT TODAY.

If Not, Then the Decision Will Be Made Public Early Next Week. Harrisburg Paper Claimed to Have Received Above Information.

Harrisburg, Sept. 20.—The Telegraph last evening printed the following:

Information reached the Telegraph through a private source this afternoon that the end of the coal strike was in sight. The report was to the effect that one of the largest firms, whose representatives in New York have been discussing the situation for some time, had decided upon a settlement and an official announcement would be made either tomorrow or early next week. The information seemed to have considerable foundation and came as an answer to inquiries sent to New York parties regarding the filing of large orders for coal in this city, intimating that the orders would probably be filled sooner than was expected, because of the encouraging prospects of an early settlement.

Shower Curry a Strike Bill.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—Daniel H. McCarthy, a lawyer of Hazleton, Pa., visited Senator Quay at Republican state headquarters here yesterday and submitted to the senator the draft of a bill making provision for the appointment of a receiver to assume control of the anthracite coal mines under certain contingencies. Mr. McCarthy recently submitted the same bill to President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers.

The measure authorizes the legislature to appoint a receiver for the coal companies on the ground that the corporations have violated the state constitution, which provides, in article 16, section 3, that charters and franchises of incorporated companies may be revoked if the business of the corporations is so conducted as to infringe the rights of individuals or the public welfare.

It could not be learned what transpired during the conference, but Mr. McCarthy intimated that Senator Quay had agreed to give the bill careful consideration.

FIVE KILLED AND OTHERS HURT.

Two Passenger Trains Collided on a Sharp Curve at Witmer Station, Pa.

Pittsburg, Sept. 20.—In a head-on collision on the Pittsburg and Western railroad, near Witmer station, at 9:35 yesterday morning, five persons were killed and two seriously injured. The victims are:

The Killed. George Gougherty, brakeman of a local freight train, who had been riding on the engine of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train.

William Benedict, engineer of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train. Thomas E. Dugan, fireman of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train. Fay De Moss, a boiler-maker, who had been traveling on the Pittsburg and Western engine.

Robert Gratton, fireman of the Pittsburg and Western train.

The Injured. Charles Chambers, engineer of the Pittsburg and Western train; taken to the Allegheny General hospital; may die.

C. W. Crossman, express messenger, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train; brought to the hospital, but will recover.

Mrs. Louis Stifel, of Lawrenceville, cut about the face and bruised about the legs. Taken to the home of F. L. Darlinghouse. Mrs. Stifel was coming from New Castle.

It was said that the Pittsburg and Western train hit the right of way on its own tracks, and its approach at this time ought to have been known by the operator at Witmer. In spite of this, however, the operator is alleged to have given the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train the right of way on the down track.

The result was that the two trains traveling at a good rate of speed, came together almost at the center of the curve with such a tremendous force that one of the engines was projected right on top of the other and the baggage car of the accommodation train was demolished. The trains were filled with passengers at the time. Three or four of them were slightly injured, but none so severely as to necessitate their being sent to the hospital.

TWO KILLED, OTHERS HURT.

Train Ran Into Open Switch, Near Chillicothe, O.

Chillicothe, O., Sept. 20.—The east-bound express No. 2, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, with eight cars, was wrecked Thursday night by running into an open switch at Leesburg, 33 miles from here.

The Dead.

Phillip Roe, engineer, married, Chillicothe.

Charles Stodor, fireman, married, Chillicothe.

The Seriously Injured.

E. L. Stuck, mail clerk, Loveland, O.

Mrs. Bellars, Wellston, O. Among the passengers cut and bruised, but not seriously hurt, were the following:

S. Thorne, Parkersburg, W. Va. A. Lybrand, Delaware. Isaac Fethe, St. Marys, W. Va. S. W. Pratt, Pleasant, W. Va. A. W. Allman, Hoquiam, W. Va. Miss Pierce, Timberville, W. Va. W. A. Mason, Springfield, O. S. G. Friedman, Grafton, W. Va. J. H. Camp, Spencer, W. Va. I. O. Curtis, Spencer, W. Va. S. B. Baker, Parkersburg, W. Va. Mrs. F. J. Sylvester and daughter, Wellston, O. A. L. Block, Kline, W. Va. Henry Greenbaum, Michael Welsh and wife, all of Chillicothe.

Pennypacker Against the Ripper.

Pittsburg, Sept. 20.—Governatorial Candidate Pennypacker, James Francis Burke, candidate for congress; Senator Penrose, Congressman Littlefield and ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith addressed a Republican political meeting here last night. Pennypacker declared himself against the ripper law, under which Pittsburg is governed.

Slocum Statue Unveiled.

Gettysburg, Pa., Sept. 20.—The first equestrian statue of Major General Henry Warner Slocum, a tribute to his memory from the state of New York, was unveiled yesterday on Culp's hill, where his line was located during the historical battle. The governors of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania attended the ceremonies of dedication.

Pattison Spoke at Bedford.

Bedford, Pa., Sept. 20.—Ex-Governor Pattison and Mr. Guthrie spoke here last night, at a big meeting. Members of the party made speeches at other places, yesterday.

SOME TRI-STATE EVENTS.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide in the case of Michael A. Hurly, aged 26 years, found dead with his throat cut beside the railroad tracks at Monessen, Pa.

At Kenton, O., the stakes for the new buildings of the Champion Iron works were set at the junction of the Erie and Big Four railways. The shops will cost \$90,000, and will employ over 400 men.

Benjamin L. Forster, of Harrisburg, was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Eighteenth district. The Democrats of the Seventeenth district nominated I. H. Huber, of Chambersburg, Pa.

Suit in mandamus was filed by John Kozler vs. the Board of Education of Springfield township to compel it to open the Millcreek school, near Springfield, O. It was closed by the board and the pupils transferred to the Possum school.

Colonel James West, of Silver Lake, Pa., was nominated at Tunkhannock by the Democratic congressional conference of the Sixteenth district, which embraces Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

At Bucyrus, O., Miss Augusta McCracken, custodian of the public library, was nearly asphyxiated by escaping gas. She was found unconscious.

At Marysville, O., Jacob Bruthner of Ft. Wayne, Ind., pleaded guilty of horse stealing and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

At Toledo, O., Isaac H. Morrow, aged 75, United States inspector of immigration, was probably fatally injured by falling downstairs.

Thomas McMahon, of Oil City, Pa., suspected of robbing Mr. and Mrs. Miles, an aged couple of Fagundes was taken to Grand Valley, N. J., where the crime was committed, and arraigned on a charge of burglary. He was afterward taken to Warren Pa., jail.

At Xenia, O., Charles Brown, married, of Dayton, O., a brakeman on the C. H. & D., lost both legs under a train and cannot recover.

At Bucyrus, O., Henry Geiselmar was arrested, charged with raising a pay check from \$2.75 to \$30.

At Stoutsville, O., S. K. Valentine, aged 80, a retired stock dealer dropped dead from apoplexy.

At Clarksburg, W. Va., J. A. Jamison, colored, was arrested by Special Policemen Lyon and White in the opera house there for carrying a gun. On the way to jail Jamison tried to pull the gun. In the tussle the gun was discharged, striking Jamison in the leg.

The power house and stables of the Victoria Coal and Coke company, at Caperton, near Charleston, W. Va., burned. Loss, \$25,000.

Lemuel McCauley and Thomas Conley were acquitted at Elizabeth, near Parkersburg, W. Va., of murdering Charles Weaver, near Standing Stone last February.

The convention of the Retail Merchants' association, of Pennsylvania at Scranton, elected officers as follows: President, Albert Kaiser, Philadelphia; first vice president, W. H. Drury, Pittsburg; second, William McMillan, New Brighton; third, F. A. Kelly, Hazleton; recording secretary, A. M. Howes, Erie; financial secretary, E. J. Morris, Reading; treasurer, William H. Nelson, Chester.

James Gode, colored, at Quinimont, W. Va., shot his wife and her mother and father. His wife's injuries may prove fatal, but the others will recover. Gode was arrested. He claims that he was cleaning his pistol and did not know it was loaded. The three persons were hit by the same bullet, which passed through the body of Mrs. Gode, then grazed her mother who was standing behind her, and lodged in the body of her father in an adjoining room.

QUEEN CITY'S GUEST.

President Roosevelt and Party Reached Cincinnati, This Morning.

VISITED THE FALL FESTIVAL.

Driven to Exposition Grounds This Afternoon—Quay and President Had Conference on Train—Large Crowds at Harrisburg and Altoona.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt and his party arrived here today. He will leave at midnight for Detroit. He was met at the station by Mayor Fleischmann, Frank W. Foulds, president of the Cincinnati Fall Festival association, and a large reception committee, in addition to an escort. The president held a reception at the St. Nicholas during the morning. This afternoon he was escorted to the Exposition grounds by a large military parade, with a civic division consisting of members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's club and other organizations. The president and party will be banqueted at 6 p. m. at the St. Nicholas. At this banquet Senator Foraker and most of the Ohio congressmen will speak.

Quay Conferred With President.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 20.—Senator Quay discussed the Pennsylvania situation with the president, his talk being supplemental to the conference the president had with Senator Hanna and the other senators at Oyster Bay, Tuesday. The senator talked over the political conditions in this state, and touched briefly upon the coal strike. He did not, however, intimate that he desired the president to take any steps toward ending it.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent came aboard the train at the president's request. The president is to deliver an address before the employers and employees' convention at Minneapolis next Thursday morning and desired to consult with Mr. Sargent regarding the labor situation in the northwest.

The president's train arrived here at 10:33 p. m. last night. The president, who had not retired, found several thousand people assembled to greet him. They gave him hearty cheers when he appeared on the platform of his car. The president delivered a short speech of thanks for the greeting and was cheered when he concluded.

Big Crowd at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Sept. 20.—The presidential special arrived here at 7:11 last evening, and after a five-minute stop pulled out for Pittsburg. Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, who joined the party at Pottsville Junction, left the train at this point. United States Senator Quay rode with the president from Trenton to Germantown.

A large crowd greeted the president here and gave him three hearty cheers. He responded with a few words of thanks.

MURDERER MADE FIGHT.

Finally Overpowered and Hung, at Hackensack, N. J.

New York, Sept. 20.—Peter Herni was hanged in the county jail at Hackensack, N. J., yesterday, for the murder of Barney Kanter, a butcher.

When two deputy sheriffs approached him to strap his arms he suddenly tore off two brass brackets on the side of his cell and getting into the corridor leaped over a partition. If, then, tore off a piece of lead pipe and crouching in a corner shouted that he would brain any one that came near him. A hose was turned upon him and as Herni put his hands toward off the water from striking him in the face a deputy sheriff leaped over and grabbed the hand of the murderer in which was the lead pipe. Other deputies quickly rushed in. Herni was finally overpowered and securely strapped. He was then placed in a chair and carried to the gallows, his clothing dripping wet. He was lifted from the chair and the noose quickly adjusted about his neck. The sheriff then asked him if he had anything to say. He replied in a weak voice: "Goodbye all. Excuse me." The drop was then sprung and Herni died of strangulation.

ENGLAND HAS REPLIED.

Promised to Look Into Roumania. Jew Matter, and Evidently Has Done So.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Only on answer to the state department's identic note concerning the Roumanian Jews had come to hand up to yesterday. This was from Great Britain, and consisted of a brief acknowledgment, with a promise to look into the subject matter, which promise appears to have been kept by the prompt issue of an invitation by Great Britain to Germany to open negotiations on the subject. It is presumed that the other nations all dressed will return their acknowledgments shortly.

If they all are of the same mind as England, it may be that a conference will be called of representatives of the powers signatory of the treaty of Berlin with the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on Roumania to live up to her obligations under that treaty.

HEAVY IMPORTATIONS OF IRON.

Feature of Week's Trade—Business Conditions Unaffected by Stringent Money Market.

New York, Sept. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

Domestic trade continues active, high rates for money having thus far failed to check industrial operations or unsettle confidence. Stringency is considered only temporary and chiefly of importance to speculators, while large imports of gold promise relief. Crops are making encouraging progress, despite some injury from frost. Labor disputes are few, the anthracite coal strike being the only one that retards progress, and each week shows some increase in output. Fall distribution of merchandise has begun unusually early, while the volume of orders already placed indicates much the heaviest aggregate on record. Traffic congestions in canals, complaint, yet railway earnings thus far available for September show a gain of 4.9 per cent over a year's returns, and 15.17 per cent over 1900.

Relief comes slowly to consumers of coke, although each week brings a new high record of output. Stocks are becoming burdensome in the Connellsville yards, but facilities for transportation show little improvement, despite numerous promises that coke shall have precedences over other freight. The worst effect is the increasing importation of pig iron. Great Britain alone sending 70,000 tons during August, while arrangements are now being made for remote deliveries. Steel is also coming in freely. German producers accepting orders at gradually advancing quotations. Estimates of the tonnage on the book of the leading domestic concern fall little short of 5,000,000 tons, covering deliveries nine months ahead, while new contracts for railway and structural shapes are constantly offered. The abnormal condition of this industry bears testimony to the unprecedented expansion of business in the United States, and it is unfortunate that such heavy purchases abroad are made necessary by the inadequate supply of fuel.

ARE BANKS STRENGTHENED?

Steadiness of Call Money, Yesterday, Indicated Such Situation.

New York, Sept. 20.—If today's bank statement does not make a strong showing, speculators who bought stocks yesterday will be disappointed. The buying was based on the expectation that the surplus reserve of the banks has been replenished as a result of the week's events. The publication of the usual preliminary estimates of the cash movements of the week somewhat chilled the hope of a good bank statement, as a decrease in cash reserves of up to \$4,000,000 was indicated.

The steadiness of the call money market yesterday, in face of the demand for loans to carry over until Monday, was strong indication that the position of the banks is strengthened. The leader of the market yesterday was easily St. Paul which was 5 1/2 points over Thursday night at one time.

The reversal by the New Jersey court of errors and appeals of the vice chancellor's decision against the stock conversion and bond issue plan of the United States Steel corporation caused a spurt in its securities. The Pennsylvania group was strong. There were also movements in other stocks. Considerable realizing was accomplished on the advances and the market closed irregular and below the best.

Just in Time.

"Hello! Is that Mr. Bighams' residence?"
"Yes."
"Is that you, Fanny?"
"Yes."
"Are you alone?"
"Yes."
"So am I. Everybody else at the office has gone. I want to talk to you a little. Dar—"
"Sh! Don't you know the girl at the central office is listening?"
"Darkness. I was going to say, may come on before I get around this evening. It's a nice day, isn't it? Well, goodbye." — Chicago Tribune.

Too Hard For Him.

A Frenchman at a certain hotel the other evening, who was boasting that he had thoroughly mastered the English language, was asked to write the following dictation:

"As Hugh Hughes was hewing a Yule log from a yew tree, a man, dressed in clothes of a dark hue, came up to Hugh and said, 'Have you seen my ewes?' 'If you will wait until I hew this I will go anywhere in Europe with you to look for your ewes.'"

DREAMLAND.

I heard him laugh in his sleep last night,
I heard him laugh in his sleep,
And softly up to his bed I crept,
As softly as I could creep.

And I bent above him as he lay,
I bent and whispered low,
"O beautiful dreams that to childhood come,
I, too, your joys would know!"

And I listened as soft he laughed again,
I listened, and then I sighed,
I wondered where he was wandering
While Dreamland's gates stood wide.

For I could not follow where he went,
For my wings had been clipped by care,
And only those who can soar on high
May enter sweet Dreamland fair.

But I could patiently watch and wait
And love him as he lay,
For Dreamland's wonders he'd tell to me
When back he came with the day.

So I was glad when he laughed in his sleep,
Was glad, and I knew no pain,
For, led by the hand of my laughing boy,
Dreamland was my own again.

—Morning Guide.

